

*i*, characteristic form of the interlocking end of the branch, much magnified. (Diagrams.)

*Fig. 50.* *D. spinispirulifera*, n. sp. Portion of surface viewed from above: *a*, disks covered with acerate, curved, fusiform, and spinispirulate flesh-spicules; *b*, the same without the flesh-spicules; *c*, subsurface spiculation (Sc. A); *d*, four figures showing the gradual transformation of the disk into the subsurface spiculation *c*; *e*, magnified view of the acerate flesh-spicule; *f*, the same of the spinispirula; *g*, ultimate form of spicule of the interior; *h*, characteristic form of interlocking extremity of branch, much magnified. (Diagrams.)

*Fig. 51.* *D. lævidiscus*, n. sp. Portion of surface viewed from above: *a*, disks covered with the acerate, curved, fusiform flesh-spicule; *b*, the same without the flesh-spicule (Sc. about D); *c*, upper surface of disk, more magnified, to show its smoothness, faint, concentric, circular lines and depression; *d*, under surface of the same, to show spine or shaft; *e*, more advanced form of same, showing subdenticulated border; *f*, acerate flesh-spicule (Sc. D); *g*, the same, more magnified; *h h*, ultimate form of spicule of interior; *i*, union of branches by simple apposition.

## XVII.—Note on the Genus *Heteropora*.

By ARTHUR WM. WATERS, F.G.S.

I HAVE noticed lately in several reviews an error with regard to *Heteropora* to which it seems advisable to call attention lest it creep into the literature of the subject. The confusion is perhaps the most glaring in a review of Nicholson's 'Tabulate Corals,' in 'Nature' (March 25th)—a review which has a certain family likeness to a notice of the same book which appeared in the 'Academy' some time before, signed by Mr. Moseley, where the same mistake occurs.

In the notice in 'Nature' the reviewer says, "Some, as *Heteropora*, are, according to the late researches of Mr. Busk, of Bryozoan affinity." This shows that the points raised by Mr. Busk have not been appreciated; for the genus *Heteropora* was created by Blainville for some cretaceous fossil Bryozoa, and the genus, as palæontologists are well aware, was very abundant in the Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Tertiary periods, occurring frequently in the English Crag; but no living forms had been described until I drew attention to two living species, from Japan and Australia, in a paper with plate, "On the Occurrence of Recent *Heteropora*," in the Journ. of the Roy. Micro. Soc., May 14, 1879, in which I alluded to the minute perforations of the calcareous walls. This is of interest as being a somewhat similar structure to that of some of the so-called tabulate corals, but is not, as some seem to

suppose, in any way confined to *Heteropora*, but is a general characteristic of the Cyclostomatous Bryozoa. Shortly after the publication of my paper, Mr. Busk published an interesting account, with figures, of a species from New Zealand, to which Professor Nicholson refers in the book in question. Mr. Busk here gave a description of the species, and took it for granted that the genus was understood to be Bryozoan.

I may allude to another point, by way of caution. I was first led to study *Heteropora* by seeing, in the species I first had under observation, a deceptive appearance which I supposed, until I made sections, was due to transverse dissepiments. In recent species, in specimens from the Crag, from the Chalk of Belgium and France, and the Jurassic of Switzerland, I have been similarly misled, as when I have prepared sections I have never found any thing like septa; but M. J. Haime and Mr. Busk have both found these dissepiments; and Mr. Busk, in consequence of my remarks, confirms his previous observations. It will, however, be seen that great care is required; and it will be satisfactory if authors will say how the examination was made when they describe this structure in new species.

Professor Ehrenberg also called some true corals *Heteropora*; but the genus has not been retained, and should not cause any confusion with the well-known genus of Bryozoa. There is at present great confusion regarding the group of allied Bryozoa which we may have to call the Heteroporidæ, with which many forms described by D'Orbigny under his group *Clausa* will have to be included.

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#### XVIII.—*Reply on the Term "Bryozoa."*

By A. W. WATERS, F.G.S.

MR. HINCKS replied to my remarks on the terms Bryozoa and Polyzoa, in the February number of the 'Annals,' and also to the same effect in his recent work on the British Polyzoa, in a manner which is to me exceedingly satisfactory, as it gives so many quotations from Thompson's original paper, and thus the question is more fully before the public. I consider the grounds for using the term Bryozoa are thereby strengthened instead of weakened, and shall therefore continue to use the term I have already adopted, but without any intention of constantly attacking those who disagree with me, as I have no wish to be led away from more serious work in